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they had expected on its first presentation. When the Congress of the Union shall have given the subject as continued and mature deliberation as the General Court of Massachusetts, probably the same results will follow.

Were our contemplated plan to involve great expense, we might perhaps pause before we presented it to the consideration of Congress; but the share of expense falling on this country, would not maintain a single gun-boat. One ship of the line would cost more than a Congress and Court of nations for the whole civilized world. We should soon be a thousand times repaid by the money saved in the preparation for war; and our agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers and fishermen, would reap golden harvests from the increasing wealth of their customers.

If this enterprise would endanger our free institutions, we ought to pause and reflect before we run the hazard even for so great a good; but we are persuaded, that the long-continued peace, which must be the consequence of the establishment of an international tribunal, would not only save our republic from its greatest danger, but, under God, it would be the means of extending the principles

of Christianity and freedom all over the world.

The bare attempt, even if it failed, would be glorious. It would show to the world our desire for the peace and happiness of man-kind. But the attempt would not fail, if it were persevered in, so as to be distinctly seen and understood by the people of Europe. If only France and Great Britain joined us at first, success would be certain. The work has already begun in England. France will follow. God has destined this country to take the lead in this great enterprise. Let us not be unmindful of our high destiny.

From the abovementioned considerations, and many more which could be urged, your petitioners humbly pray, that your Honorable Bodies would take such action in the premises, as, after mature

deliberation, shall appear best adapted to the end proposed.

## WILLIAM LADD,

J. P. BLANCHARD, H. WARE, JR., AMASA WALKER, Geo. C. BECKWITH, L. T. STODDARD,

JOHN OWEN, JAMES K. WHIPPLE, EDWARD NOYES, HOWARD MALCOM.

## INTELLIGENCE.

#### PEACE MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of the New York Peace Society was held in the Chatham Street Chapel, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, Dr. James O. Pond, the President, in the chair. A very respectable audience was present, and evinced much interest in the exercises.

This Society leaves its members in possession of their own views of defensive war. It takes its stand on the broad principles of international arbitration, in support of which both the resistance people, and the non-resistance people can unite. On this ground the peace cause can be carried forward, and applied to the world as it is.

At the meeting in the Chapel, several resolutions were passed, accompanied with remarks by the movers. The first was by Origen Bacheler, disclaiming, in no very measured terms, the New England Non-Resistance Society. The second was by the Rev. Orville Dewey, approving the principle of arbitration, as applicable to nations as well as to individuals. The third resolution was offered by Wm. Ladd, importing that the only proper and legitimate subject for the consideration of peace societies, is that of war between independent nations, and that this cause should be kept entirely distinct from other subjects with which it is too often intermingled. This resolve was seconded by the Rev. Loring D. Dewey, with a very able and feeling speech. A contribution was taken up, about forty signatures to petitions to Congress obtained, and the New York Peace Society continued its session for the choice of officers.

#### MR. LADD'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1838.

REV. G. C. BECKWITH,

Dear Sir,-I left Boston on Monday, 19th ult., on my way to New York. Stopped at Providence until evening. Got some subscribers to the essays on a Congress of nations, and one donation of \$20 for the general purposes of the Society, and then took the steam-boat to this city, where I arrived the next morning. Understanding that the Rev. Isaac G. Walter, pasarrived the next morning. Understanding that the Rev. Isaac G. Walter, pastor of the First Christian Church, was to have a sermon on peace this evening, I went to hear him; but he invited me to preach in his place, which I did. About forty names were got after the sermon to the petition to Congress, for a Congress of nations. On Sunday I preached, forenoon and evening, in the church of the Rev. Mr. Ilsley, of Brooklyn, and in the afternoon for the Rev. Mr. Holland. On Monday, I delivered a lecture on a Congress of nations in the vestry of the Rev. Mr. Ilsley's church. By a mistake the notice of this meeting was not given in the church, and but few attended; but I got twelve subscriptions to the essays on a Congress of nations, \$30, in all. On Wednesday I attended the meeting of the New York Peace Society, at the Chatham Street Chapel. On Saturday, I went to Newark and appointed a meeting, by request, at the Lyceum of the Mechanics' Association. Returned to New York, and on the Sabbath preached afternoon and evening at the Rev. Mr. Lewis's church. On Tuesday I fulfilled my engagement to the Mechanics' Association; but the weather was very stormy and but a few attended; but those who did attend, were remarkably attentive, and subscribed \$37.50 for the essays, two subscriptions being \$5 for one copy. In the whole I have now over a thousand dollars subscribed. Those who heard the lecture were very desirous of having it repeated, and notwithstanding that you lectured on the same subject in Newark but a week before, of which I heard a very good account, I acceded to a request to lecture on a Congress of nations, on Friday

evening, in the Rev. Mr. Eddy's sessions room, which you know is very large. Though Newark has been for a long time remarkably disposed to peace, the people were never before so eager for lectures and tracts. It is the same in Brooklyn; but New York is almost as dull on this subject as ever. It is the country which must move the city. I have been very much disappointed in collecting money; and unless New England shall help us more, our cause is in desperate circumstances. The loss must fall heavily somewhere. The people here have not yet got over the effect of the late pecuniary embarrassments, and they do not like to give until they have paid all their debts. They promise better; but what shall we do in the mean time? We get a plenty of blessings, and but few farthings.

Petitions to Congress. We have incidentally learned that our friends in some places are spontaneously moving in this matter; and we beg leave to press upon all our co-workers, especially upon Christian ministers of every name, the importance of circulating petitions in their respective places of residence for as many signatures as possible. There is no time to be lost. The session of Congress will soon reach the first of March; and, though we would not discourage the forwarding of petitions even in February, yet they should not, if avoidable, be delayed a single week beyond the present.

Need of more Funds. Although our friends have thus far contributed more this year than during the corresponding months of the last year, we still need at this moment a larger amount than all we have yet received. We have no room to specify our wants; but will the Christian community allow us to struggle along in this great enterprise with a tenth or a fiftieth part of the means indispensable to its successful prosecution? We have thus far received an average of little more than \$200 a month,-hardly enough to sustain the cause of temperance or anti-slavery a single day! The abolitionists of Massachusetts, alone, raised last year for the American Anti-Slavery Society about \$12,000, besides sustaining their own operations probably at a still greater expense. We read the other day of a Western governor's giving a draft of \$500, half of his salary during the year, for the temperance cause in Illinois; and we remember well the donation at one time of \$10,000 from Delavan, besides his whole time devoted to the same cause. We have recently heard of nearly \$2,000 contributed at a meeting in the city of Penn himself, for the misguided rebels in Canada, and of tens of thousands cheerfully given by men in our large cities to carry a point at the polls. And will the friends of peace let their own cause, second to no object beside that of a world's salvation, languish for want of such means as they could easily furnish, if they would?

\*\*Remittances. We must again urge our friends to transmit, with as little delay as possible, whatever moneys may be on hand for us, or pledged to the cause.

Deferred articles. Our narrow limits compel us to omit interesting intelli-

gence from England, and a variety of articles which we were very desirous of inserting.

New York Peace Society. We are glad to find this Society at work again in securing petitions to Congress. We have received a copy of their memorial; an able, well-argued document, much of which we should have been glad to transfer to our pages. It embraces other objects than a Congress of nations; it asks Congress to adopt, in all cases, the principle of reference, and act as mediator in the present difficulties between France and Mexico.

# Receipts from November 15 to December 15.

North Bridgwater, Mass., By Jno. W.	Lynde Olmsted, 5 00	
Kingman, in part, to con. Rev.	A. W. Butter, 2 00	
Paul Couch, L. M.,\$22 00		
Sudbury, Mass., To con. Rev. Rufus	M. C. Webster,	
HURLBURT, L. M 23 64		
	Daniel Burgess, 3 00	
E. Kidder, 2 00	Silas Andrus, 3 00	
Gardner Hunt, 2 00	C. R. Comstock, 3 00	
Abel B. Richardson, 2 00	Others, in part for Adv.,15 00	
Others,	(\$17 of the above in part to con.	
Braintree, Mass., S. Parish, to con.	Rev. O. E. DAGGETT, L. M., and	
Rev. Lyman Mathews, L. M 20 37	\$11, the Rev. I. N. SPRAGUE, L.	~~ ~~
Atherton J. Wild, 2 00	M., by members of their congs.)	85 00
Others,18 37	Belchertown, Mass., col. in Rev. J.	
South Brookfield, Mass., in part to	Reid's cong	6 01
con. Rev. W. A. Nichols, L. M. 1300	For Advocate,	5 00
William Howe, 5 00	Ware, Mass., for Advocate,	3 00
Francis Howe, 3 00	Bedford, Mass	1 00
William Howe, Jr 2 00	Wilmington, Mass., R. Upten for Adv.	1 00
Others for the same purpose,. 3 00	Gardner, Mass., George Whitney,	2 00
For Advocate, 4 00	Others,	9 00
North Brookfield, Mass., to con. Rev.	Milford, Mass., Lee Classin,	200
THOMAS SNELL, D. D., L. M 22 00	Others, in part,	8 00
E. Bacheler, 4 00	Danvers, 2d Par., Mass., to con. Rev.	
Tyler Bacheler, 3 00	H. G. Park, L. M	29 <b>02</b>
Freeman Walker, 2 00	Boston, Ladies of Salem St. Ch. to	
Others,13 00	con. Rev. Joseph H. Towne, L. M.	<b>20 00</b>
West Brookfield, Mass., to con. Rev.	New York, Lewis Tappan,	10 00
Francis Horton, L. M 20 75	S. V. S. Wilder,	5 00
A Newell, 2 00	George Shipman,	5 00
Others,18 75	S. S. Wood,	5 00
Conway, Mass., to con. Rev. M. G.	Robert Sedgwick,	$20\ 00$
WHEELER, L. M 21 00	Orange, N. J., col	540
Williamsburg, Mass., in part to con.	Subscription to con. Rev. J. S. GAL-	
Rev. William Lusk, L. M 500	LAGHER, L. M	$20\ 00$
Weathersfield, Ct., to con. Rev. Ca-	Providence, R. I., William Jenkins,.	$20\ 00$
LEB TENNEY, D. D., and ROBERT	Montpelier, Vt., Dea. Storrs,	5 00
SOUTHGATE, L. M 74 67	J. P. Walton,	200
Timothy Stillman, 5 00	Samuel Prentiss,	1 00
Chester Bulkley, 5 00	John Spalding,	1 00
Thomas Griswold, 5 00	Derby, Vt., Hon. David M. Camp,	1 00
Amos Pillsbury, 5 00	Walton, Vt., Mr. Bell,	1 00
James L. Belden, 5 00	Bath, N. H., Ira Goodale,	5 00
Dr. A. Welch, 2 00	C. C. Hutchings,	3 00
Rev. G. Barrett, 2 00	Dr. French,	1 00
Nathan Kelley, 2 00	Danville, Vt., Judge Scias,	1 00
B. D. Buck, 2 00	Judge Chandler,	1 00
Joshua Goodrich, 2 00	Dea. Dana,	1 00
Simeon Goodrich, 2 00	Peacham, Vt., C. C. Chandler,	200
Abraham Crane, 2 00	C. W. Chandler,	2 00
A Lady, 3 00	J. Mattocks,	2 00
Others,37 67	Dr. Josiah Shedd,	200
Hartford, Ct., Thomas Smith, 25 00	John Lord,	2 00
B. B. Barber,10 00	Others,	6 00
Julius Catlin, 5 00	(in part to con. Rev. LEONARD	
Thomas S. Williams, 5 00	Worcester, L. M.)	
D. F. Robinson, 5 00	<b>#</b>	526 86
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